## SAVANNAH.

ERERMAN'S CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

Result of His Georgia Campaign and Savannah Policy.

Important Movement of the Georgians in Favor of Reconstruction.

Reported Revolt of the People Against the Jeff. Davis Tyranny.

The Georgia Militia Disbanded, Gov. Brown Out for the Union, and the Old Flag Flying Throughout Southern Georgia.

Interesting Captured Documents, Showing How George M. Sanders Tried to Build Up a Rebel Navy.

The Secret History of Rebel Iron-Clads,

er Arago, from Savannah January 8, ar-

rived at this port yesterday morning.

We are indebted to purser Fred. W. Ely for favors. Mr. J. E. P. Doyle's Despatches.

REVIEW OF GENERAL LOGAN'S CORPS. has been a gala day in the Fifteenth corns, whose hast evening from his visit to the North. The corps had ad the return of the General was seized upon as a fi time for a review. The corps was paraded a little before by Generals Sherman, Howard and Logan. The troop were somewhat crowded by the narrowness of the streets ulder shift, their tattered colors floating in breeze, as mementoes of the desperate con-a in which they had been carried on the and through Tennessee and Georgia, as envy of more than one soldier from other ands. Logan looked the same brave, open coun-ed leader upon whom they had so often gazed with admiration, if anything a little less care worn. His reception by the troops was most enthusiastic, and as regiment after regiment and company after company filed by his countenance showed that he was as well pleased

The men are in fine trim for a new campaign, upon h they will ere long be called to march. The next, I fear, will be one of more bardship than the one from sich they are now recuperating.

The Savannah Republican of this morning gives th ing cheering news in an extra. That portion of it ing to the action of flovernor Brown must be re-with caution. Governor Brown is too firm a he rebel cause, I fear, to yield now, unless his views have been materially modified by Sherman's recent les-

The following is the editorial referred to:—
We write amid the greatest exultation the following highly important information just received from a gentleman direct from Thomasville, six days since. He reports that in the following counties elections have been held more the capture of Savannah, and in Thomas, Brooks, Borrien, Lowndes, Clinch, Montgomery, Appling and Patnall counties, the people had openly declared in favor of a return to the ark of safety—the Union. Overwhelming majorities were given for the restoration of the United States government, and the people were arming to defend themselves from the sacessionists, who were emonening the Unionists and threatening their lives. A bitter conflict was imminent at the time cur informant that, and the most intense excitement prevailed.

Governor Brown was at Thomasville, and it is reported that he is at the bottom of the undertaking, favoring the movement. The action of the Governor has produced the greatest agitation among the loyalists and distuibulists, and order the consisting the former and embittering the traitors, who were reternal vengeance.

Governor Brown has disbanded the Georgia militia,

woonraging in Former and emintering the tractors, who over cornel vengeance.

Governor Brown has disbanded the Georgia militia, and the treops have returned to their homes, many of them uniting in the work of redemption. In Liberty and McIntosh counties the American flag was to be unfurled from the Court Houses at Hinesville, county seat of Liberty county, and at Darlen, county seat of McIntosh county.

The cars are running on the Gulf Railroad from Thomas

The cars are running on the Gulf Railroad from Thomas-wille to the Altamaha river, and one of the conductors who managed to escape, reaching this city yesterday morning, reports that all along the line of the road the people are ripe for revolution. Union flags have been dis-played from several houses and the lives of their occu-pants threatened by the secossionists.

There is no telling where this internecine strife will end, but of the complete overthrow of the chagrined onemy there can be no doubt. Let our loyal lipe lisp words of sincere gratitude to the Author of these glori-cus rays of permanent victory, which have burst upon sur national horizon, proclaiming the wiedom of God, and the dawn of an honorable peace, founded upon liberty, justice, wisdom and moderation.

The excitement of the week has been the reviews by Seneral Sherman of the splendid army under his com-

mand. One corps was reviewed each day in the presence of the General and staff officers of the army, many offi sers of the army of General Foster and the navy, and nds of the citizens who turned out to witness the grand display made by their conquerors.

The weather was warm and beautiful, and notwith

they presented a grand and imposing appearance to the spectators, who were lavish in their compliments of the midderly bearing and physique of the men.

The review of Kilpatrick's superb cavalry division has ch interest. It will likely take place to morrow or

the following day.

Brigadier General John H. Geary, of Pennsylvania, to the commandant of the city, and his division, of the Twentieth Army corps, the provest guard, by whom bayonets order is preserved, and the well disposed people protected. Since the occupation of the city the General and his able staff have been so busy in arranging the desails and inaugurating the new government that mattern have not yet been thoroughly systematized; neverthe

rowdyism. The soldiers are quiet and the inhabitants organized government to practice the most netarious aricks of trade upon their fellow soldiers, whose pockets have been relieved of large sums in exchange for necessi tion and delicacies. Thirty dollars have been charged and paid for potatoes per barrel; fifty dollars for apples, six'y and seventy-five dellars for oranges, five dellars per pound for tobacco, &c., by men who, in turn, retailed these articles to the soldiers at a large profit. It ent provest marshal has made examples of the

confiscating the stock and punishing the gulley dealers. Captain Seymour has also established a ale of prices to be charged for every article sold, and an a few days these abuses will no longer be known.

The news of the capture of the city of Savannah had been detailed upon the broad sheets of the press but a few hours ere vessels were cleared from New York and other points with morchandise destined for this place, the charp dealers hoping to be first in the market, and thereby ng large profits upon their sales. It is estimated that

shipped for this city, much of which has arrived at Port Royal and considerable in the city. The policy of the surate with the requirements of the soldiers and citizens Consequently dealers who can produce respectable test

military authorities in arranging the details of the city covernment. The Mayor, Dr. Arnold, is a hard worker under consideration the question of petitioning the Pre-sident to allow the citizens to take advantage of the terms of the amnesty proclamation, and return to the Union voluntarily. They do not wish to hazard the loss

The obstructions in the river have been so far removed as to permit the passage of vessels and steamers, which are daily arriving from Port Royal, indened with forage, subsistence and clothing, which is being issued to the

by Captain D. S. Austin, makes regular trips between this port and Hilton Head. She was built at Wilmi ton, Del., and is owned by Charles Morgan, of New York One of the best features of the Louisa is the superior as commodations furnished to passengers by Purser A. J. Fallmer, who, for a reasonable compensation, supplies berths and meals to officers and citizens. GROWTH OF UNION SENTIMENT

tion of the city is having its effect upon people of the State, who begin to look forward to its early return to the Union. A gentleman who has come in from the interior reports meetings being held all over gusta. He reports all manner of depredations being per-petrated by Wheeler's cavalry, who are running over the

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 8, 1865. BOW THE ARISTOCRACT OF SAVANNAH LIVE. excitement necessarily attending the occupation of the town by a hostile force has, in a great measure, died the new order of things with a commendable degree of of our soldiers, scarcely deigning to glance at any of them for fear of contamination. This is in the street; but I superintending the manufacture of rice, corn and whea to a hungry soldier's eye; while from the front window the faithful servants are peddling them out to the soldiers at twenty-five cents each—a nice little transaction for the aristocracy, financially. They reserve their fine airs for the streets, laying them aside at home when the greenbacks begin to float in. All this false pride will, doubtless, wear away in good time. Our solin their stirring appeals to the Southern heart. Many and many a family in this town is already indebted for food to the noble, self-sacrifleing spirit of the soldiers, who have divided their short rations with them, an driven grim starvation from their homes. These good

G. B. Lamar, one of the most prominent, as he was one of the cartiest rebels in the State, has applied to be permitted to take the oath, but permission has not as yet been granted. He is too ready to change his coat, as all his nterests lie in town. He has a quantity of cotton he may desire to save; but he will be unable to accom plish his cherished design. His record is too clear and wool over the eyes of the authorities. Nearly all the traders in town have taken the oath, and have promised not, from first to last, remained a firm Union manregular Gibraltar, against which the waves of secession cajoled into the rebel ranks, nor driven in by threats such a band of pure, unseldsh patriots and honest straightforward men never existed before; and Savanna feels bonored. I doubt not, to-day, in being the asylute for these spotless patriots to pass their last days in. One an Alderman, is accused by many of raising the first rebel flag in the city; but this accusation cannot be true, beunfortunate enough to place their autographs to little tocuments, suggesting investigations into charges of now in military hands, to be used in good time.

avail themselves of the opportunity extended them by General Sherman to pass through our lines to the rebels and no means of support here. Others leave their homes here to get rid of the contaminating influence of and will be handed over to the rebels in good order. The exodus will doubtless begin in a few days, and after is save in exceptional cases.

extreme suffering existing among the poorer classes of this city, and not even confined to them alone. Among the wealthy, or those who were once wealthy, there is a great doal of suffering even for the barest necessities of

Mayor and Common Council, who, under direction of General Geary, commanding the city, distributed it to the poor of the city. Ward committees have been organ-ized to ascer iam who are in want, and a small quantity of rice is given by them to those found worthy. Enough is given to sustain life; but beyond that I can say little No bacon, beef or pork can be had for distribution, the Commissary Department not being in a condition at present to feed ten thousand additional mouths.

In a few days a quantity of rice will be affipped North, on account of the city, to meet the Sabilities for the pur chase of articles of food, through Colonel Julian Allen the city. But the quantity of subsistence ordered will go but a little ways. It is to be hoped that the people of poor of Savannah, show to the South that fibey are not the implacable enemies of the South that Jeff. Davis and

UNION MOVEMENTS IN GEORGIA. Reports have come in here of union movements in

ome of the counties of the State looking to the return of the State to the Union by a vote of its people. How true these reports are I am unable to say. Possibly they may have some foundation. I give them without en dorsing their correctness.

Sunday was generally observed by the officers in the Knickerbooker style. Nearly all the general officers and colonels received and made calls, and the choicest old Madeira and the best old brandy, from the wine cellars of the rebel aristocracy was imbibed in honor of the day. Gen. Sherman received a large number of calls, and Gen. Geary extended his hospitalities to a large number of officers and citizens. It was a gala day, and all enjoyed others and chizens. It was a gain day, and up to the utmost. The festivities were kept up by some until exceedingly fashionable hours the following morn-

have been busily engaged in reciothing the men, and the the work is still going on rapidly. The entire army

seenth corps, Major General Logan, which was reviewed yesterday by Major General Sherman, presented a fine appearance in their new suits, and marched like veter-

Hon. John E. Ward, formerly Minister to Chine, I came across some eminating from George N. Sanders, the ent robel Secretary of the Trousury, bearing on Sanders efforts to construct a robel navy in England. As a por-tion of the secret history of the robellion I send copies tion of the secret history of the rebellion I send copies of them, and I know that they will be found of great interest. The first articles of agreement between Sanders and Ward empowered the latter to go to England to raise a stock company to build ships. The second is a power of attorney from Sanders to Ward. Third—Permit from rebel Secretary of Navy for Ward to go to Europe. Fourth—Suggestions, memoranda, &c., of Sanders to Ward. Ward having submitted the contract to Trenholm, the latter sends Ward memoranda (5) and a letter (5), which induces Ward to decline carrying out the contract. Seventh—Sanders' letter expressing his disappointment at Ward's determination ports. His suggestions for gaining the support of Milner Gibson and Cobden are refreshing. His little plan of getting Napoleon to back him up with the shipbuilders is sense, knocks to pieces the entire edifice that Senders has so carefully built and pronounced perfect by a few sound objections—objections so well founded that Mr. Ward throws up the contract without further ado, after he has received them. The documents will repay pe-

Geo. N. Sanders' Visiomary Plan for Building Iron-Clade for the Rebels. CONTRACT BETWEEN GEO. N. SANDERS AND JOHN E. WARD.

ders, of the first part, and John E. Ward, of the second part:—
The said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of five dollars to him in hand paid, and for the further consideration of the conditions hereimafter mentioned, agrees to pay to the said John E. Ward the sum of one thousand pounds, in London, England; to pay the personal expenses of the said John E. Ward; and the said Ward is hereby authorized to create fifteen hundred shares of stock, of the value of one hundred pounds each, for each of two vessels, first to be constructed as hereinafter named, and to sell any portion of the same at par value, in the Confederate States, before proceeding to Europe, as hereinafter contemplated, and without waiting for the organization of the company necessary or contemplated for executing the contracts of said George N. Sanders with the government of the Confederate States, and te appropriate the first one hundred pounds so received for part payment of his personal expenses, as before mentioned, or out of the first receipts in any form.

ing to the business by capture, sickness or death, then the sum of five hundred pounds shall be paid to him, his helirs, executors, administrators or assigns, for his expenses, in lieu of one thousand pounds, as aforessid, and the further amount of ten per centum on all the profits realized from the vessels after payment of all European axpenses, as aforessid, shall be paid to the said John E. Ward, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, in lieu of the perceitage of twelve and a haif and ten per cont, as aforessid.

And it is further covenanted and agreed upon between the parties that the said George N. Sanders shall give to the said John E. Ward a full power of attorney to open negolitations immediately upon his arrival in Europa, for the construction of two of the steamers, making all necessary arrangements for the disposition of the stock; but that he shall in this be limited to two steamers, and shall make no contract for or disposition of the stock; but that he shall in this be limited to two steamers, and shall make no contract for or disposition of any of the other steamers until the arrival of said George N. Sanders in England, or until the said Ward shall have been informed of the death or capture of the said Sanders; and in either of these events the said Ward shall go on and make the necessary arrangements, under the power of attorney given him, for the construction of all the vessels; and shall in that case receive the sum of one theusand pounds per annum, in addition to the compensation hereinbefore agreed upon, as his salary for attending to the construction and management of said vessels, as the agent of said George N. Sanders, if allive or captured, or of his estate, if dead. If the said Sanders and the said Ward shall both arrive in London the said Sanders and the said Ward shall both arrive in London the said Sanders and the said Ward shall both arrive in London the said Sanders and the said Ward shall both arrive in London the said Sanders and the said Ward shall both arrive in Lond

alary.
In consideration of the foregoing the said John R

said John E. Ward just and reasonable compensation as a salary.

In consideration of the foregoing the said John E. Ward hereby agrees to proceed, or attempt to proceed, without delay, or as soon as practicable, to London, and there to enter upon the duty of disposing of the stock, forming the company, and having the vessels constructed as hereinbefore stated, and to do all things to the best of his skill and shillty as the agent and attorney of the said George N. Sanders in the construction of said vessels. In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seuls the day and year first above written, at Riehmond, Va.

GEO. N. SANDERS,

JORN E. WARD.

Signed and sealed in duplicate, and interchanged in our presence, this 19th day of July, 1862. E. C. Canell.

I. Frederick J. Cridiand, her Britannic Majesty's Acting Coussi for the State of Virginia, do hereby certify that this day personally appeared before me George N. Sanders and John E. Ward, to me personally known, and did in my presence affix their several signatures to the foregoing document, declaring the same to be their set and deed.

Given under my hand and seal of office at the city of Richmond, this 19th day of July, 1862. Faro. J. Canellaro, Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul.

SANDERS' FOWER OF ATTORNEY TO WARD.

Confederate States of America—State of Virginia.—Enow all men by these presents, that I, George N. Sanders, have made, constitute and appoint, John E. Ward my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, place and stead, to construct and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint, John E. Ward my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, place and text and the component of the confederate States, except the commander, who shall be appointed by the government—to associate with him in the enterprize European and Confederate States capital, and for this purpose to transfer in whole or in part any interest, either to Europeans or citizens of the Confederate States, hereby giving and gran

thir 19th day of July, 1862. GEO. N. SANDERS. Signed, scaled and delivered in presence of R. C. Cannia.

British Consulate. State of Virginia.—I. Frederick J. Cridinal, her Britannic Majesty & Acting Consul for the State of Virginia, do hereby certify that this day personally appeared before me. George N. Sanders, who did in my presence and in the presence of the subscribing witness. E. C. Cabell, affix his signature to the foregoing document, declaring the same to be bis act and deed.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Richmond, this 19th day of July, 1862. Farm. J. Camband, her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul.

MALLORY GIVES WARD A PASS TO EUROPH.

CONFEDERATE STATE OF AMERICA.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, RICHEOND, July 17, 1862.

The Hon. John E. Ward, of Georgia, is engaged in busines of importance for this Department and its agents and government agents generally are requested to afford him such facilities connected therewith as may be in their power, particularly in reaching Europe.

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

SANDERS MAKES A FEW SUGGESTIONS AND MEMO

SANDERS MAKER A FRW SUGGESTIONS AND MEMORAPHE Prevent Yankees knowing your business as long as possible. Don't let any one know the extent of our contract until you are clearly of the opinion that numbers give us strongth. The agencies, American and signal, are valuable, and should not be disposed of lightly. Sone American for the Mediterranean, and no one should be allowed to have possession of our plans and drawings long enough to have cossession of our plans and drawings long enough to have cossession of our plans and drawings long enough to have copies. The plan itself is worth a fortune as a perfect self-protecting freight transport and war vessel, counting for the first time all in one.

See Lindsay, M. F., and talk freely with him. I think he will appreciate our scheme more fully than any other man in England.

Milner Gibson and Cobden can be brought into our support upon the idea that we present the only feasible non-intervention plan that will give a supply of cotton.

French Emperor can materially sid us without compounising his government, by simply mying to the contractors that if the Confederate government shocki fail to take and pay for the steamers that be will, as they are exactly such as are best adapted to the Hediterranean for war purposes.

G. A. THENHOLM ALSO MARIS A FEW HIMSONANDA.

steamer with his own funds, according to government plans.

2. The government is to appoint the commander and flanders the other officers and crew, the government reserving the right to discharge any of the officers and crew appointed by Sanders, and to control them and the vessel, "not seriously directing said vessel from the legitimate objects of postal service and trade, as heretofore expressed."

3. One third of all expenses to be borne by government, two thirds by Sanders.

4. On the arrival of the vessel at a Confederate port the government shall load her with cotton, and deliver said cotton at market rates in part payment of her cost.

5. Instalments shall be paid as above on each arrival until first cost and exchange shall have been paid, and also interest for aix months at the rate of eight per cent per annum.

THENHOLM PERFORATES THE IBON-CLADS BY A FEW

TRENHOLM PERFORATES THE IRON-CLADS BY A FEW THRUSTS OF HIS PER.

CHARLESTON, July 22, 1862.

MY DEAR SR.—I have read over the contract carefully. Divested of all circumiccution, it provides that Sanders and his friends are to build an iron-clad war vessel, for which they are, in the first instance, to advance all the money. This vessel is to carry freight, passengers at me to be a number of objections to the scheme;—

1. It would be against the Queen's proclamation of neutrality to build such a vessel in England, and Englishmen would not advance the necessary capital; but if they would the officers of the crown would stop the work.

in England to enter upon the enterprise for the proposed compensation of ten per cent. I remain, dear sir, yours respectfully,

G. A. TREMBOLM.

P. S.—Captain Cruickabank told me you requested him to look at the contract also. I have just shown it to him and the drawings as well. He quite agrees with me that the skip could not carry any freight, and if she could that neutral nations would not allow her to visit their ports. She is to draw fifteen feet without her armament and without a supply of coal; these would put her down, it is estimated, two feet more (one foot per three hundred tons, as by the specifications), or seventeen feet without every. He thinks a rear vessel of so unministakable a character could not be built in England, and if she could that ten per cant profit would be entirely too small to tempt any one to embark in it. Yours truly,

G. A. TRENHOLM. WARD METIRES DISGUSTED AND SANDERS DISAP-

JAMES' PROJECTILES FOR THE RERKIS.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20, 16
My DEAR SUR—Your favon of the 15th inst. was he

My near Six—Your favon of the 16th inst. was handed me on my roturn here, from an absence of a few days, on Saburday last, and I hasten to reply.

Colonel John S. Blocum, who will call upon you during the first week in December, will give you all the information called for in your letter, and is authorized by me to make such contracts with you and others for the supply of rifle cannou and projectiles, &c., as may be needed. As pursonal attention to these mattern will facilitate a result much better than lengthened correspondence, I have adopted the above mode of communicating with our friends in the South. Colonel S. will come fully prepared with all information upon the subject, bringing one of the projectiles of my invention, a copy of the report of army officers, upon which the government have adopted my gun, &c., and in the meantime I remain, very truly, yours, &c. Jones, Jr., Esq., First Lieutenant Chatham artillery, Savannah, Georgia.

Sherman Granting Permits to Pray for Jeff. Davis.

[From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 6.]

Savannah Republican, Ga., Jan. 5, 1865.

Entron Refunctors:—

I attended Christ church (Episcopal) on last Sabbath

Entron Repositions:— Savassau, Ga., Jan. 5, 1805.

I attended Christ church (Episcopal) on last Sabbath morning, and was surprised to find a very important part of the church service omitted—viz: the prayer for the President of the United States and all in civil authority, and also the prayer for Congress. Would it not be well for the commander of the post to send an order to Rev. Cooley?

Ye publish the above in obedience to a request from We publish the above in obedience to a request from a soldier, and will answer it by repeating what General Sherman is reported to have said when one of these rebel Episcopal divines called upon him to ascertain if he would be allowed to pray for Jeff. Davis. The General replied, "Pray for Jeff. Davis! Why, certainly. You ought to pray for him every day; for Jeff. Davis and the Devil need praying for very much." We have heard a great deal said in relation to this matter, and the omission of the prayer for the President of the United States has caused considerable commotion among both officers and privates, as well as loyal citizens.

HALWAZ, N. S., Jan. 13, 1868.

The blockade runner Chameleon, late the Tallahassee a under arrest at Bermuda.

The blockede rupper Colonel Lamb is at Nassau, under

Owl, Stag, Charlotte, Maria Campbell, Whisper, Susan, Of seventy-one blockade runners visiting Bermude

during the past year, forty three have been lost.

CATHOLIC OTHER ASSISTS. -All the Carnolle churches in the city took up a collection on Christmas Day for the bonefit of the Orphan Asylum, which amounted to \$25,000. In addition to that Charles Donohoe, Esq., made a Christman present to the Asylum of \$1,000, making in all \$24,000 contributed. The Figure N. Grobota.—The American Missionery

Association, of this city, has sent an agent—Rev. S. Magili-to Savannah, to make carly provision for the Magill—10 Savannah, to make carly provision for the wants of the blacks made free by the triumphant march of Sherman through Georgia. He will also look into the condition of such of the white population as may be made destitute by the storp extegencies of war. Mr. M., though recently a pastor in Connecticut, was a native of-Georgia, and for several years preached in the vicinity of Savannah. He sailed yesterday in the Ajax.

Captain Edwin T. Richards, of the Fifty ninth New York Volunteers, has been honorably discharged from the service by order of the War Department, on account of disability from wounds received in leatile. Captain Richards' record is an enviable one, of which he may well feel proof.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYS. - The legend of Lurine has furnished themes for song, story, open and drams. In the latter form it has been given at Mrs. Conwa, "Park Theaire, in Brooklyn, every night for the par. three

## THE SOUTH.

AN UNGRATEFUL BOGUS REPUBLIC.

The Rebels Disgusted with Their Leaders.

Jeff. Davis' Course Not at All Commendable.

A BLOW AT KIRBY SMITH

He is Suddenly Discovered to Possess None of the Attributes of a Great General.

Hood's Failures in Tennessee and Georgia Attributed to the Public Discontent in Those States.

None but Lee and Johnston Will Satisfy the Malcontents,

Regults of the Campaign of 1864.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 10.]

Supposing that the campaign has closed with the last year, we may properly consider the results in thus bearing upon the great proposition of Southern freedom. So far as the campaign of Virginis is concerned, we doubt whether the wariare of the world has ever displayed more courage or greater success against the unparalleled odds and perseverance of an enemy. The battle rolled from the banks of the Rappahannock to Richmond. Not a stream that was not reedened with the blood, not a field-that has not been strewn with the bodies of our enamies. The murderous impetus of Grant exhausted itself, and his shattered army rests in front of fortifications which they will not assault. This campaign, which has calmed the Yunkee lion into a lamb, taken as a substantive enterprise, establishes the character of Leo and his army as equal to any sunragency. Dut the cause of Southern freedom depend upon the achievement of this army alone it would have been placed beyond a doubt. Infortunately, however, the defince of our territory has not been as efficient classwhers. We have no intention to impute a dereliction of duty to our army and people in other quarters. The defence of the Confederate capital has, of course, commanded the best ability of the government. But there are other reasons for the successful defence of Michmond. Perhaps no people have ever endured the worst ravages of war with more recointion. The people of the valley have been stripped of all their movable property, yet they are deflant and unconquerable. The people of the Prisament region have suffered equally; yet their deality to the Commonwealth of Virginia cannot be broken by trail or temptation. The people of Virginia everywhere mustain the government and support the army without complaint. This endurance, this determination, we consider the main reason why the campaign in Virginia has been so glorious.

The progress of our arms elsewhere has been not so natisfactory. Something of our

the enemy, teach them the folly of their enterprise, and secure us just terms of treaty.

While such is the condition of the portions of the confederacy referred to, it is gratifying to know that the country beyond the Mississippi has been rescued from hostile possession by the indonitable courage of the people and army within that district. The wave of war has thus rolled over the land; but it has in most instances revived and refreshed the determination of the people to resist.

resist.

Every war must make its own strategy. The enemy commenced with a strategy borrowed from other nations. They purposed to encircle and srush the infant confederacy in the folds of a vast military and naval force. This theory falled signally. It was not attenuted to transfix the confederacy by deadly thrusts with heavy columns marched through the land, cutting our communications and destroying the productive energies of the people. These thrusts have not been mortal. They have injured the narrow tracts traversed, but the airough of the States is unimpaired. We are organizing a counter policy. Our reads are being rapidly repaired. Our public stores are not so much exposed to mid. Congress has bestowed its care upon preparing the country to resist this system of robbery. In a short time we shall be enabled to adapt our strategy to that of the enemy. In the meantime, to believe that instead of the thin territory. We shall find our armies relatively as strong as before. We shall find our armies relatively as strong as before, we shall find our armies relatively as strong as before. We shall see that, instead of flighting an intracehed foe, we have improved our engineer corps, and now provide the same protection for our men that the enemy has heretore employed for his. We have thus neutralized the cold-blooded calculation of Grant that he would give the lives of five Yankees for that of a single Confederate, and thus terminate the war by the exhaustion of our numbers. Thus far we have been enabled to countexpet the strategy of the enemy. We still trust it will be vouchasted to our government to device means of foiling their schemes. But, first of all, the means necessary to maintain our cause and secure our success must be regarded the war spirit of the people. Let them be dismayed by no reverses, discouraged by no disasters. Let them determine to rebuke and resist, and terms of peace and justice will be extorted from an enomy exhausted of resources and despairing of success. resist.

Every war must make its own strategy. The enemy

An Attack on General E. Kirby Smith.

despairing of success.

An Attack on General E. Kirby Smith. THE REBELS CONCLUDE HE HAR NONE OF THE ATTRIBUTES OF A GREAT WARRIOR.

[From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 10.]

It was said by Tacitus of Galba that he would, by the universal consent of mankind, have been deemed worthy of empire had he never ruled. The case of Galba is not the only one in which public capacity has easily contrasted with private reputation, and in which the light of eminent position has served only to exhibit the deficiencies which the shades of an honorable obscurity might have concealed. As a private man, the General now commanding the Department of the Trans Missisppi, would no doubt have deserved the respect, even if he could not command the admiration, of his friends. No one will dealy to him the possession of those virtues which adors the character of the chizen. No one some will dealy to him the possession of those virtues which adors the character of the chizen. No one some will dealy to him the possession of those virtues which adors the character of the chizen. No one some will claim for him the advisibles skich mark the warrior or the statemen. When he had scarcely yet emerged from the ordinary mass of medicarity he was reppeared to possess abilities fitting him for the discharge of important public detices, but it is remarkable that his rapid promotion has tended only to prove lim the more possilierly adapted to ornamed the private states. As a general of division, he certainly conducted himself to the satisfaction of the country; and it is to be reproted that he was ever removed from a position in which he could have achieved at least an undistinguished success, and assigned to one in which sagnifices appartunities have found a contrast in conspicuous factores. In the linky hit at Manuscas made him for the miles when they are rised of division, he certainly conducted immediate success, and assigned to one in which sagnifices apparatunities have found a contrast in non position in which he could be successed to be in which sagn

relief of Sherman, and to keep Forrest employed for months in North Missiesippi, and that Inferior Yankse forces found it practicable to hold a country from which, by the ordinary rules of arithmetical and military calculation, they ought to have been driven in defeat and disgrace. But there are men who would not have lost opportunities so brilliant and so promising, and who would, because to will in that case was to do, have broken the Yankse power in the Trans Mississippi Department; have captured Banks, his army and his fleet; have retaken New Orleans, and, perhaps, by a series of blows so powerful and well directed, have exercised a decisive influence on the fate of the campaign and the war. But to accomplish these things it would have been necessary to use the judgment which if now appears General Smell does not possess, and the energy of which he is so conspicuously incapable. As a compensation, however, for these deficiencies he may justive claim, as we have said, a more than ordinary share of those gentier qualities which would have made him so estimable as a citizen and so amiable as a man. To their indusence we may attribute his unsolicited consideration for that gallant army of sixty thousand men which is now watching with peasive interest and leart curlosity the tremendous struggles on this side of the Mississippi; the tender care with which he provides fur their personal comfort, and the affectionate watchfulness with which he guards them from those dangers which would threaten them on "the perilous edge of battle."

Am Incident of the Hattle of Nushville.

[From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 10.]

A letter writer, in speaking of the grand charge of the Missouri brigade at the battle of Franklin, says.

In a few minutes General Cockrill; roturned, riding his wearied horse, and severely wounded in three places. The horse of Colonel Gates, of his brigade, which had so often followed General Cockrill's over many a weary mile, turned, and by instinct followed him from the field also, the rider, shot through both arms, being unable to guide him. I shall nover forget the steady caim gaze of this old hero of many a battle field as he sat upon his horse; croct as a statue, his paralyzed arms hausing to his side. I assisted him from his horse, and he was borne from the battle field.

side. I assisted him from his horse, and he was borne from the battle field.

A Wild Texas Brigade, and What It is Popularly Supposed to Have Done "Once on a Tisne."

From the Richmond Whig, Jan 10 |

The Texas brigade are as noble and generous as they are gallant and brave. With a spirit of self-denial which does them all honor, they unanimously voted their splendid New Year's dinner to the distressed families of their brother soldlers in Richmond. This gallant band of heroes have been four years absent from their far off prairie homes. They entered the service in Virginia with over three thousand five hundred muskets; they now number only four hundred. Upon their tattered and war worn colors are the names of West Point, Seven Pines, Gaines' Milis, second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Knoxville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Chaffie's Farm and Darbytown. It was at one of the great battlee last spring, when, at one moment of the day all seemed lost, General Lee spurred his horse forward to the head of the Texas brigade. "Hen," he said, "your General alsu spouy you to decide the fate of the day; he will lead you to the charge;" but a shout went up from those noble men for the great chieftain to retire. "Tell us," said they, "where you would have us go and what you would have us do, and we will go and do it if we all die; but your life is of too much importance to your country to be risked here. We will not move an inch unless you retire." With tears in his eyes, brought forth by this manifestation of love and affection from his trusty troops, General Lee retired. The brigade, with a yell, did make the charge through one, two and even three lines of battle. They left over half of their number-killed and wounded—on the field; but the day and their plighted word to their beloved Commander in Chief was saved.

The name of every man belonging to the "legion of honor" should be historie. Its commanders. Wigfall, Hood, Robertson, Gregs and Bass—with those

God bless them:

General Davidson's Raid—Its Purpose and What It Did.

[From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 10.]

A letter in the Mobile Register from the front says that desorters confirm the opinion entertained by Col. Scott as to the intention of the enemy during his whole pursuit through Messiespip, to wit:—The destruction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Acting upon the surposition that Mobile was but poorly garisoned—most of the troope have the food of Sherman, the

Pascagoula.

General Davidson has been arrested and sent to New Orleans for falling to accomplish what he was ordered to do; and it is reported that his command have been or dered back to Baton Rouge and Natches, and that they left several days since.

The Surrender of the North Carolina Junior Reserves at Wilmington.

The surrender of a large number of the North Carolina junior roserves in the fight at Wilmington, with little, if any, resistance, which has excited remark, is thus ex-

any, resistance, which has excited remark, is thus explained by the Wilmington Journal. It appears that it was not the boys' fault:—

Of the juniors ordered to Fort Figher, some were put into the bomb-proofs and some were ordered to another point. Of these latter, something like one hundred and fifty, under command of Major Reece, were surrendered to a captain and five men, who demanded the surrender, informing the major that he was surrounded and that resistance was useless. Lieutenant Hamblin, as we learn, refused to surrender, and walked off, and some twelve men with him. The enemy had no force to stop them. They had no force to compel a surrender. It was a transparent sell, which ought not to have deceived Major Reece or anybody class; but apparently it did. No one suspects treachery that we know of.

Repair of the Virginia Salt Works.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 9.]

A gentleman just from Saltville informs the Lyuchburg

Firginian that the works can be put in operation again
in two weeks. The damages done by the enemy were
not of a serious character.

## THE WRECK OF THE MELVILLE.

Further and Interesting Particulars the unfortunate steamship Meiville-an account of the wreck of which we published yesterday—the following additional details of the disaster. It was about half-past ten o'clock at night when the bows of the vessel were stove in. The captain was on deck at the time, and, knowing that there was a bulkhead which cut off a compartment in the bows of the vessel, and which had saved the ship on a previous voyage, he assured those on board that he still felt confidence in the ship, and that the compartment would secure her.

Soon afterwards it was discovered that the hold of the ship was filling, and that the bulkhead was only useful in prolonging the career of the vessel for a few hours, but unable to save her. The male passengers rushed for the boat, in which the captain was subsequently lost, with the intention of embarking in it and saving themselves. The captain, in his efforts to prevent this, got into the boat, and the sea carried her away, and she was soon swamped with all on board of her. The fires of the engines were extinguished by the water soon after it

commenced rushing in.

About midnight the sea was calm, comparatively, and becoming more so gradually. It continued thus till noon next day, when the steamer went down. Many of the lady passengers were sea-sick and some of the gentlemen, and this contributed much towards keeping them quiet. There was no unusual noise from the time the danger was first discovered till the last person was awal-lowed by the waves. The boat in which our informant was, was swamped no less than thirteen times, but it was

Every one on board had a life-preserver when the ship went down, and those kept them affort for hours, during which time they were engaged in devotional exercises such as prayer and singing; but from these the unfortunate people disappeared one by one, as they succumbed to cold and exhaustion, leaving only the life-preservers to show that they had existed. The schooner which was in sight of the wreck is much blamed by our informant, who says that she could have saved every one on t Melville if her commander had been a humane man. He experates the captain of the steamer from all blame, and believes he did the best he could under the circuit

Mr. T. Caborne, the father of our deceased correspondin the Fulton, with the body of his sen, and had taken passage in the Ceres on his return to Beaufort, but changed his mind and took passage in the Melville, and

was lost with her,

One of the last persons drowned was the stowards who held on to the boat which saved Mr. Kennedy and to companions till she was exhausted. Our inforbelieves that the four persons brought to this port are the